Involvement of States in social sector

3148. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the aims of the economic reforms is to withdraw the State from some economic activities in order to step up the expenditure and increase the State's involvement in social sector;

(b) if so, the increase in the various social sectors during the last three years with special reference to education and health;

(c) the details of the inter-State disparities; and

(d) the steps being taken to correct these disparities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) The Government is attempting to encourage private investment in industry and infrastructure through various structural reforms and the process of disinvestment with a view to allocating more resources for development of the social sectors, where the State Governments play a major role.

(b) Central Government expenditure (Plan and Non-Plan) on the Social Sector including Rural Development during the last three years is indicated in the following Table:

Table

Plan and non-plan expenditure on the Social Sector

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	2000-2001 Actual	2001-2002 RE	2002-2003 BE
1 2	3	4	5
1. Social Services	26018	29267	33547
a. Education, Sports & Youth Affairs	7728	8703	9948
b. Health and Family Welfare	5363	5734	7038
c. Water Supply, Sanitation Housing and Urban Development.	4486	5853	5391

1	2	3	4	5
	d. Information & Broadcasting	1318	1331	1438
	e. Welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes	989	1133	1385
	f. Labour Employment and Labour Welfare	893	871	900
	g. Social Welfare & Nutrition	3914	3092	2768
	h. North Eastern Areas	1327	2550	4679
2.	**Rural Development**	4112	5729	6430
3.	**Basic Minimum Services** (BMS)* including Slum Development	321>	341	365
4.	**Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya** (a) Yojana (PMGY)@	2350>	2533	2800
	(b) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)@	2500>	—	—
5.	**Social Services, Rural Dev. BMS and PMGY (1+2+3+4)**	35301	37870	43142

* Came into operation from 1996-97.
@ Launched in 2000-01 (BE) as a new initiative for basic rural needs.
> RE Figures.

(c) and (d) Though the Cross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has improved perceptibly from 42.6 per cent in 1950-51 to 94.90 per cent in 1999-2000 at the primary level and from 12.7 per cent in 1950-51 to 58.79 per cent in 1999-2000 at upper primary level, considerable disparities exist between States/UTs. GER at primary level in 1999-2000 was more than 100 in Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep, etc. whereas for Goa it was 67.59, Chandigarh 65.88, and Uttar Pradesh 64.97. At the upper primary level GER has been more than 80 in Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry but 47.65 in Andhra Pradesh, 38.09 in Uttar Pradesh and 32.36 in Bihar.

As against the literacy rate of 65.38 per cent for the country as a whole as per Census 2001, literacy rates for the States range from 90.92 per cent in Kerala, above 80 per cent in Goa, Mizoram,

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry, to 57.36 per cent in Uttar Pradesh 54.74 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh, 54.46 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 54.13 per cent in Jharkhand and 47.73 per cent in Bihar.

Total Fertility Rate (per woman on average) has declined from 6 in 1951 to 3.2 in 1998. States/Union Territories reaching replacement levels of fertility, *i.e.,* a Total Fertility Rate of 2.1 are Goa, Kerala, Nagaland, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Mizoram. However five Sates, *i.e.,* Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, require an improvement in socio-demographic indices.

As against an All India Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of 70 per 1000 live births in 1999, IMR has ranged from 97 in Orissa, 90 in Madhya Pradesh, 84 in Uttar Pradesh and 81 in Rajasthan, 53 in Punjab, 52 in West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, 48 in Maharastra and 14 in Kerala. Maternal Mortality rate (per 1,00,000 live births) on All-India basis has declined from 437 in 1992-93 to 407 in 1998, and ranges from 707 in Uttar Pradesh and 670 in Rajasthan to 79 in Tamil Nadu and 28 in Gujarat.

In recognition of the enhanced role of Government in human resource development, the Central Government has increased resource allocations for the social sector. In order to promote equity and reduce disparities between States, special assistance has been provided to the poorly performing States. Additional Central Assistance from Basic Minimum Services (BMS) programme has also been made available to the States during the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) for achieving these objectives. The effectiveness of Central allocations depends mainly on how best the State Governments implement the various Social Sector Schemes.